

LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT IN ZANZIBAR AFTER TSETSE ERADICATION

(URT/5/021) D3 New

MODEL PROJECT

CORE FINANCING

YEAR	Experts		Group Activity	Equipment	Fellowships		Scientific Visits		Group Training	Sub-Contracts	Misc. Comp.	TOTAL
	m/d	US \$	US \$	US \$	m/d	US \$	m/d	US \$	US \$	US \$	US \$	US \$
1999	1/0	14,700	0	55,000	6/0	20,700	0/15	5,400	0	0	0	95,800
2000	1/0	15,450	35,000	20,000	3/0	10,800	0/0	0	0	0	0	81,250

FOOTNOTE a/ FINANCING

YEAR	Experts		Group Activity	Equipment	Fellowships		Scientific Visits		Group Training	Sub-Contracts	Misc. Comp.	TOTAL
	m/d	US \$	US \$	US \$	m/d	US \$	m/d	US \$	US \$	US \$	US \$	US \$
1999	1/0	15,450	0	25,000	0/0	0	0/0	0	0	60,000	0	100,450
2000	1/15	24,300	0	20,000	0/0	0	0/0	0	0	50,000	0	94,300

First Year Approved: 1999

OBJECTIVES: To assist national efforts to improve livestock productivity through artificial insemination and other means, with the ultimate aim of meeting national requirements for dairy and meat products.

BACKGROUND: As in other parts of Sub-Saharan Africa, agriculture dominates the economy in Zanzibar. Most of the farmers are smallholders who have been given three-acre plots by the Government to cultivate crops for their own subsistence. Mixed crop-livestock farming systems have great potential for achieving food security. However, Zanzibar currently produces only 30% of its beef and 7% of its milk requirement. Of the 111,000 head of cattle, about 46,000, including 2,600 cross-bred dairy animals, are on Unguja Island. The average milk production of a cross-bred cow is currently about 7 litres per day, although it would be possible to reach 14 litres/cow/day for 280 days. The rest of the cattle on Unguja Island are Zebus with a potential of producing only between 1.0 and 2.5 litres/cow/day for 130 days. The main constraint hindering livestock development in Unguja has been the prevalence of animal diseases, especially trypanosomosis and east coast fever (ECF). However, ECF is now controlled by immunization of cross-bred calves, and trypanosomosis has been virtually eliminated following the eradication of tsetse fly on the island as a result of the implementation of an Agency Model TC Project, URT/5/016. In order to make optimal use of the new conditions on the island, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Natural Resources of the Government of Zanzibar has elaborated a five year national programme which aims at a substantial increase in meat and milk production. The components of the programme relevant to the Agency are (a) to promote veterinary services at the farm level to increase the efficiency of artificial insemination (AI) services and to assist smallholders in improving the reproductive performance of dairy cattle through, notably, early diagnosis of non-pregnancy, and (b) to promote appropriate feeding practices and feed supplementation strategies based on the use of locally available feed resources under sustainable crop-livestock integrated smallholder systems. The Agency has been requested to assist national efforts in this regard.

PROJECT PLAN: The project will focus on the consolidation and expansion of activities which have already been initiated either through the implementation of a TC project on food security (RAF/5/036) or by the Government. Thus, the AI facility in Zanzibar will be renovated and upgraded to carry out the proposed workplans. A liquid nitrogen plant has already been purchased under the regional project RAF/5/036 for this purpose and RIA techniques have been introduced. RIA methods will be used to improve the efficiency of the AI services, which will be provided at nominal charges to the owners of indigenous and cross-bred cattle. As a result of the AI services, an appreciable increase in the proportion of cross-bred cattle is anticipated. The supplementary feeding strategies being developed under RAF/5/036 are based on mixed farming of elephant grass and leguminous fodder trees, which has already been adopted by more than 500 farmers, as well as on UMMB supplementary feeding. In view of the specific social and economic context of Zanzibar, where the majority of people in rural areas live below the poverty line, the Government has taken steps to link this programme to income generating heifer-in-trust schemes whereby heifers are provided to farmers on a credit basis.

NATIONAL COMMITMENT: The Government will recruit and train 75 more AI technicians by the end of 1999, in addition to the 25 trained AI technicians already employed. The necessary personnel and operational budget will be made available for AI services, the implementation of the supplementary feeding strategies, and other related activities.

AGENCY INPUT: Equipment, expert services and training.

PROJECT IMPACT: The expected increase in meat and milk production will lead to considerable savings on funds presently used to import these products. Farmers' earnings from cattle are expected to increase substantially. The average daily milk availability per capita is expected to increase, leading to an improvement in the health of the population. Additional oxen will be available for ploughing purposes, thereby contributing to an increase in crop production.